

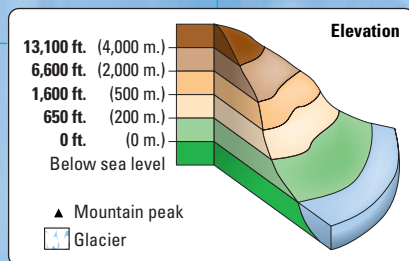
# Unit ATLAS

Use the Unit Atlas to add to your knowledge of Southeast Asia, Oceania, and Antarctica. As you look at the maps and charts, notice geographic patterns and specific details about the region. For example, the chart gives details about large islands in the region.

After studying the pictures, graphs, and physical map on these two pages, jot down in your notebook answers to the questions below.

## Making Comparisons

1. How does the population of the region compare to that of the United States?
2. What is the world's largest island? How does its area compare to the combined area of New Guinea, Borneo, and Sumatra?
3. Which countries of this region would you consider flat? Which would you consider mountainous?



0 400 800 miles  
0 400 800 kilometers  
Miller Projection



For updated statistics on Southeast Asia, Oceania, and Antarctica . . .

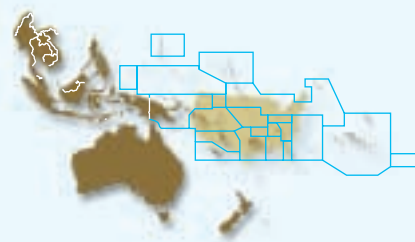


# Southeast Asia, Oceania, and Antarctica: Physical

## Comparing Data

### Landmass

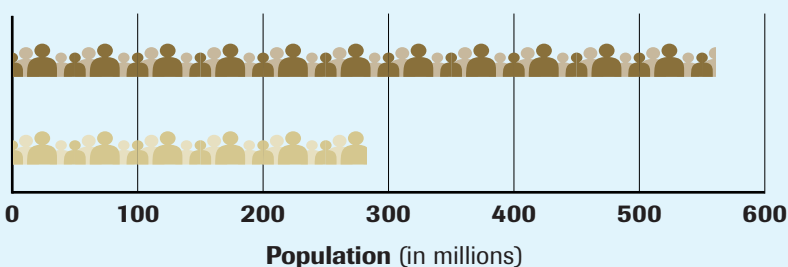
<b>Southeast Asia and Oceania</b>	5,065,224.45 sq mi
<b>Continental United States</b>	3,165,630 sq mi



## Comparing Data

### Population

<b>Southeast Asia and Oceania*</b>	558,475,000
<b>United States</b>	281,422,000



### Islands

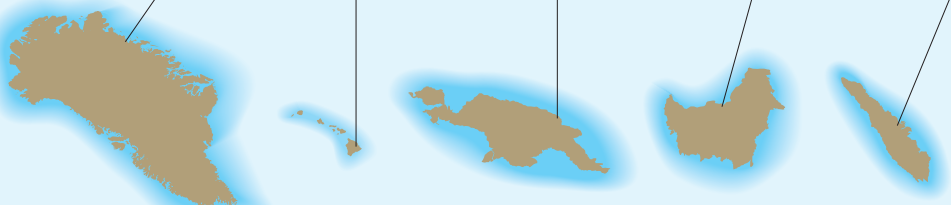
**World's Largest**  
**Greenland**  
839,999 sq mi

**U.S. Largest**  
**Hawaii**  
4,021 sq mi

**New Guinea**  
341,631 sq mi

**Borneo**  
290,320 sq mi

**Sumatra**  
182,542 sq mi





# Unit ATLAS

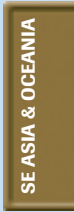
Study the map on page 681 to learn about ancient kingdoms and empires of Southeast Asia and the map on both pages to learn about the present-day nations of the region. Then write in your notebook the answers to these questions.

## Making Comparisons

1. Which ancient kingdoms or empires have names similar to present-day countries in Southeast Asia? How do their locations compare?
2. Which are the largest countries in the region?
3. Which country includes part of the Asian mainland and part of a large island?



## Southeast Asia, Oceania, and Antarctica: Political





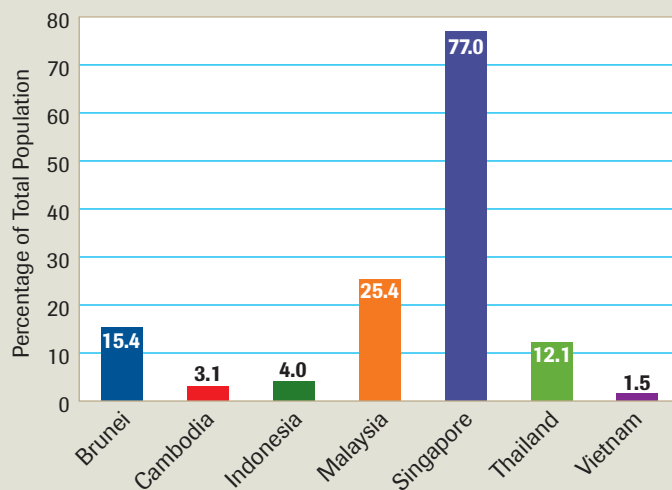
# Regional Patterns

These two pages contain graphs and thematic maps. The graphs show the percentage of ethnic Chinese in Southeast Asian populations and the number of active volcanoes in the region. One map shows the climates of the region. The other shows the major religions of the region. After studying the maps, jot down in your notebook the answers to the questions below.

## Making Comparisons

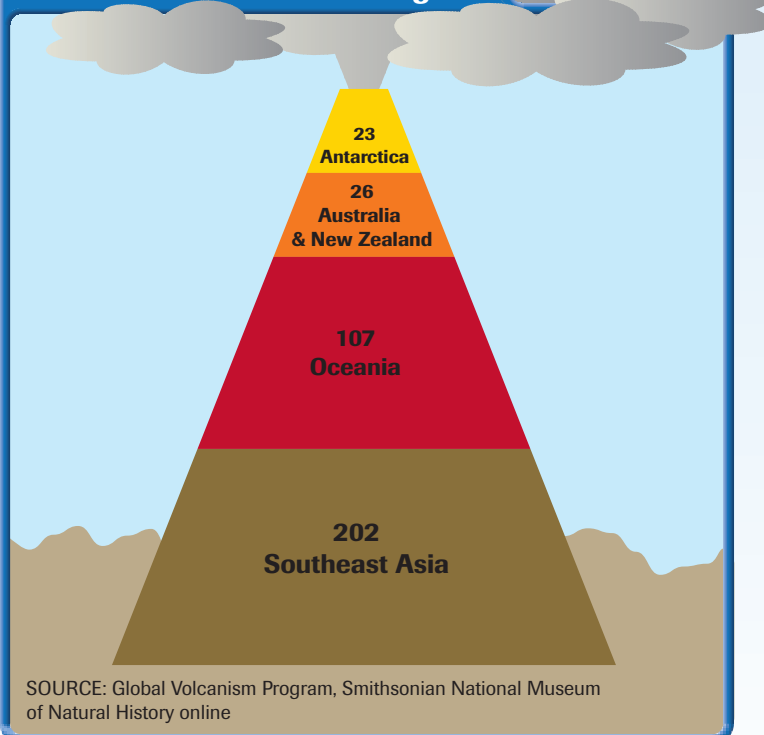
1. Which Southeast Asian nation has the highest proportion of Chinese in its population?
2. What percentage of the region's active volcanoes are found in Southeast Asia?
3. Where are the coldest climates to be found in the region?
4. Would you describe this as a region of religious diversity? Why or why not?

## Ethnic Chinese in Southeast Asia



SOURCE: *Britannica Book of the Year 2000*; Ethnologue Online

## Active Volcanoes in the Region

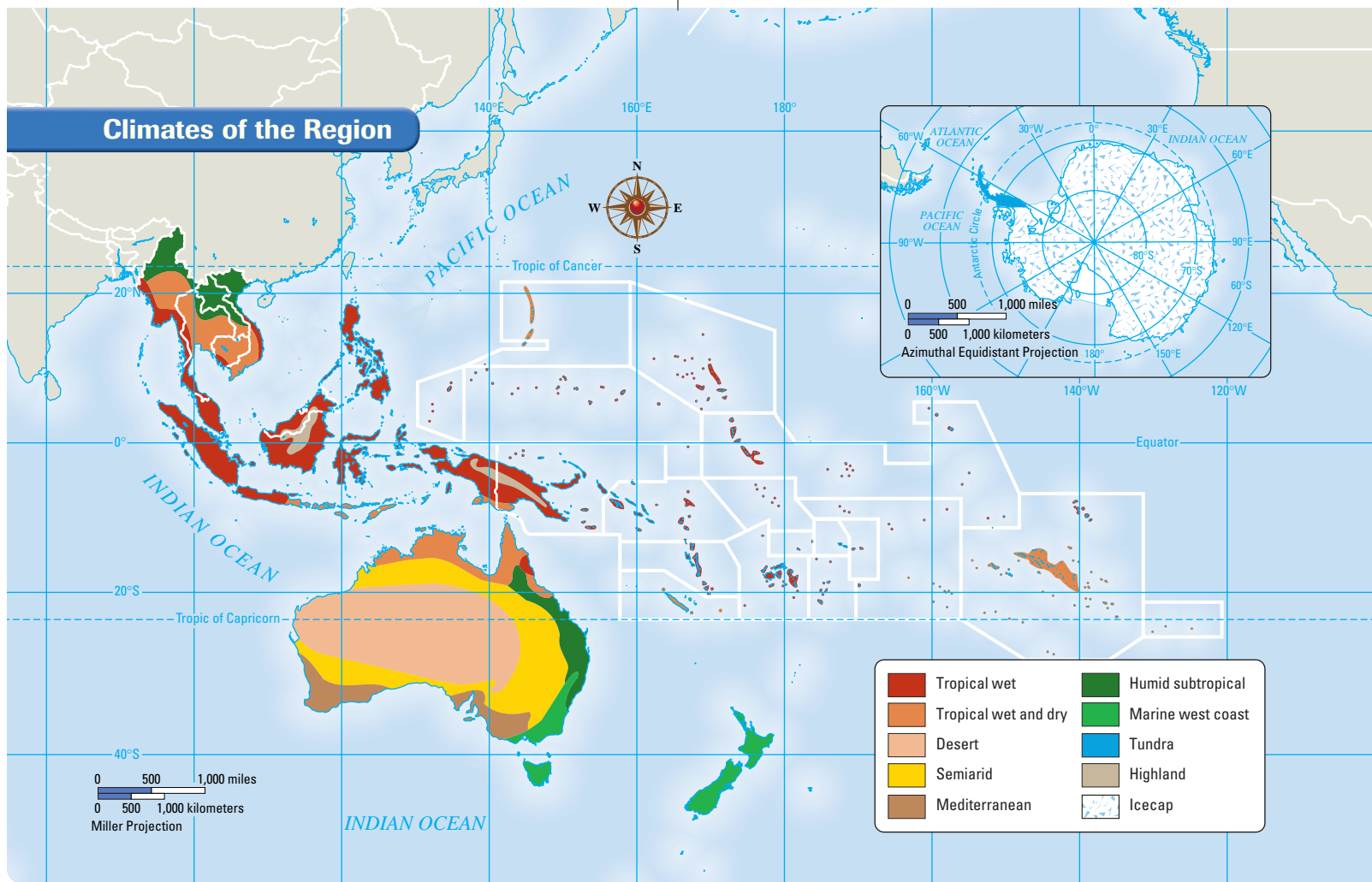


SOURCE: Global Volcanism Program, Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History online

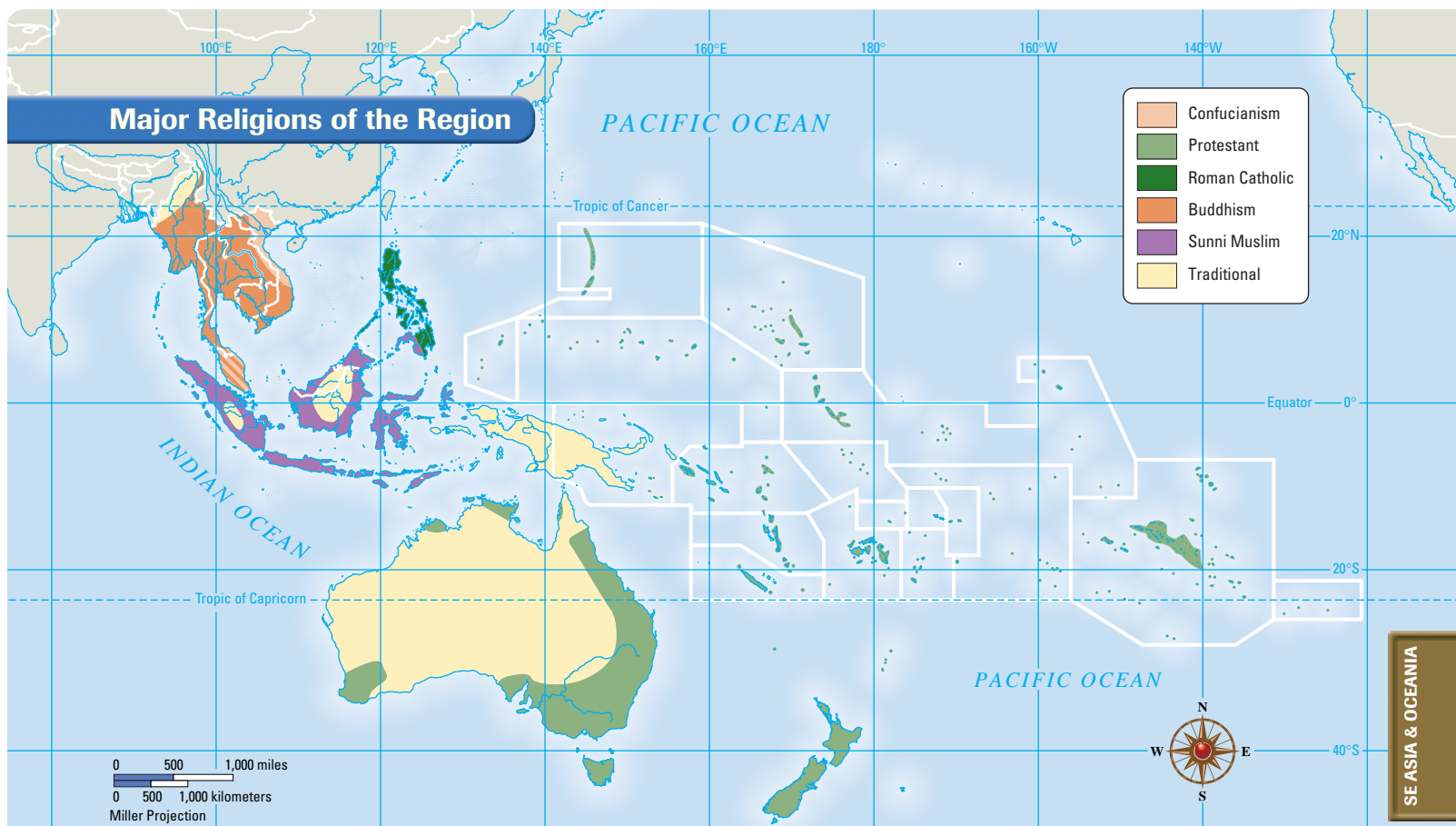




## Climates of the Region



## Major Religions of the Region





# Regional Data File

Study the charts on the countries of this region.

## Making Comparisons

1. Compare the population and total area of Australia to that of the United States. What conclusions can you draw?
2. Make a list of the top three countries in population. What is the difference in population between the top two countries?
3. Make a list of the top three countries in total area. How does this list compare to your list of the most populous countries?

(continued on page 686)

### Notes:

<sup>a</sup> A comparison of the prices of the same items is used to figure these data.




















<sup>b</sup> Includes land and water, when figures are available.

For updated statistics on Southeast Asia, Oceania, and Antarctica . . .



Country Flag	Country/ Capital	Population (2000)	Life Expectancy (years) (2000)	Birthrate (per 1,000, pop.) (2000 estimate)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) (2000)
	<b>Australia</b> Canberra	19,200,000	79	13	5.3
	<b>Brunei</b> Bandar Seri Begawan	331,000	71	25	24.0
	<b>Cambodia</b> Phnom Penh	12,127,000	56	38	80.8
	<b>Fiji</b> Suva	811,000	67	22	12.9
	<b>Indonesia</b> Jakarta	212,207,000	64	24	45.7
	<b>Kiribati</b> Tarawa	92,000	62	33	62.0
	<b>Laos</b> Vientiane	5,218,000	51	41	104.0
	<b>Malaysia</b> Kuala Lumpur	23,253,000	73	25	7.9
	<b>Marshall Islands</b> Majuro	68,000	65	26	30.5
	<b>Fed. States of Micronesia</b> Palikir	119,000	66	33	46.0
	<b>Myanmar</b> Yangon	48,852,000	54	30	82.5
	<b>Nauru</b> (no capital)	12,000	61	19	25.0
	<b>New Zealand</b> Wellington	3,836,000	77	15	5.5
	<b>Palau</b> Koror	19,000	67	18	19.2
	<b>Papua New Guinea</b> Port Moresby	4,810,000	56	34	77.0
	<b>Philippines</b> Manila	80,298,000	67	29	35.3
	<b>Samoa</b> Apia	176,000	68	31	25.0
	<b>Singapore</b> Singapore City	4,001,000	78	13	3.2
	<b>Solomon Islands</b> Honiara	434,000	71	37	25.3



<b>Doctors</b> (per 100,000 pop.) (1994–1999)	<b>GDP<sup>a</sup></b> (billions \$US) (1998–1999)	<b>Import/Export<sup>a</sup></b> (billions \$US) (1998–1999)	<b>Literacy Rate</b> (percentage) (1996–1998)	<b>Televisions</b> (per 1,000 pop.) (1998)	<b>Passenger Cars</b> (per 1,000 pop.) (1996–1997)	<b>Total Area<sup>b</sup></b> (square miles)	
240	416.2	67.0 / 58.0	100	495	474	2,967,909	
85	5.6	1.24 / 2.04	88	239	477	2,226	
30	8.2	1.2 / 0.821	65 (1993)	9	1.2	69,898	
48	5.9	0.612 / 0.393	92	18	38	7,055	
16	610.0	21.6 / 48.0	84	66	12	779,675	
30	0.074	0.033 / 0.006	90	N/A	N/A	277	
24	7.0	0.497 / 0.271	57	9	1.7	91,428	
66	229.1	61.5 / 83.5	84	164	143	128,727	
42	0.105	0.058 / 0.028 (1997)	93 (1994)	N/A	N/A	70	
57	0.240 (1997)	0.151 / 0.073 (1996)	90 (1991)	N/A	N/A	1,055	
30	121.0 (1996)	1.829 / 0.886 (1996)	83	5	0.7	261,789	
157	0.100 (1993)	0.019 / 0.025 (1991)	99	N/A	N/A	8.2	
217	63.8	11.2 / 12.2	100	514	391	103,736	
110	0.160 (1997)	0.072 / 0.014 (1996)	98 (1990)	N/A	N/A	191	
7	11.6	1.0 / 1.9	72	4	5	178,260	
123	282.0	30.7 / 34.8	95	49	9	115,651	
34	0.485	0.097 / 0.021	98	41	7	1,209	
163	98.0	111.0 / 114.0	91	361	95	225	
14	1.21	0.144 / 0.142	54	6	N/A	11,500	











# Regional Data File

## Making Comparisons (continued)

4. Which countries have a literacy rate below 60 percent?
5. For the countries you identified in question 4, look at their ratio of doctors to population. Is it high or low compared to other countries? What might be the relationship between literacy rate and number of doctors?

Country Flag	Country/ Capital	Population (2000)	Life Expectancy (years) (2000)	Birthrate (per 1,000, pop.) (2000 estimate)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) (2000)
	<b>Thailand</b> Bangkok	62,043,000	73	16	22.4
	<b>Tonga</b> Nuku'alofa	108,000	71	27	19.0
	<b>Tuvalu</b> Fongafale	10,838	64	22	24.8
	<b>Vanuatu</b> Port-Vila	195,000	65	35	39.0
	<b>Vietnam</b> Hanoi	78,697,000	66	20	36.7
	<b>United States</b> Washington, D.C.	281,422,000	77	15	7.0

## Territories and Possessions in Oceania

Name	Status
American Samoa	U.S. territory*
Cook Islands	Self-governing area in free association with New Zealand
French Polynesia	French overseas territory
Guam	U.S. territory*
Irian Jaya	Indonesian province
Midway Islands	U.S. possession*
New Caledonia	French overseas territory
Niue	Self-governing area in free association with New Zealand
Norfolk Island	Australian territory
Northern Mariana Islands	U.S. commonwealth*
Pitcairn Islands	British overseas territory
Tokelau	New Zealand territory
Wake Island	U.S. possession*
Wallis and Futuna	French overseas territory

\* A commonwealth is a self-governing political unit in voluntary association with the United States; a U.S. territory is not a state but has a governor and a legislature; the U.S. possessions in the Pacific are administered by the Navy.

SOURCE: *World Book Encyclopedia 2000*

### Sources:







ASEAN statistics online  
*Europa World Year Book 2000*  
*Human Development Report 2000*,  
 United Nations  
*International Data Base, 2000*, U.S.  
 Census Bureau online  
*Merriam-Webster's Geographical  
 Dictionary, 1997*  
*Statesman's Yearbook 2001*  
*2000 World Population Data Sheet*,  
 Population Reference Bureau  
 online  
*WHO Estimates of Health Personnel*,  
 World Health Organization online  
*World Almanac and Book of Facts  
 2001*  
*World Factbook 2000*, CIA online  
 N/A = not available

### Notes:

<sup>a</sup>A comparison of the prices of the same items is used to figure these data.

<sup>b</sup>Includes land and water, when figures are available.



Doctors (per 100,000 pop.) (1994–1999)	GDP <sup>a</sup> (billions \$US) (1998–1999)	Import/Export <sup>a</sup> (billions \$US) (1998–1999)	Literacy Rate (percentage) (1996–1998)	Televisions (per 1,000 pop.) (1998)	Passenger Cars (per 1,000 pop.) (1996–1997)	Total Area <sup>b</sup> (square miles)	
24	388.7	45.0 / 58.5	94	189	25	198,455	
44	0.238	0.069 / 0.008	93 (1992)	16	31	270	
30	0.008 (1995)	0.004 / 0.0002 (1989)	95	N/A	N/A	9	
12	0.245	0.076 / 0.034	36	13	21	5,700	
48	143.1	11.6 / 11.5	94	43	1	130,468	
251	9,255.0	820.8 / 663.0	97	847	489	3,787,319	



### Inland Explorations of Antarctica

Leader of Expedition	Dates of Expedition	Outcome of Expedition
Henryk Johan Bull, Norway	1895	First known landing on Antarctic mainland
Robert Falcon Scott, Great Britain	1901–1904	First inland exploration of Antarctica, of Ross Ice Shelf and Transantarctic Mountains
Ernest Shackleton, Great Britain	1907–1909	Turned back 97 miles from the South Pole
Roald Amundsen, Norway	1911–1912	First to reach the South Pole
Robert Falcon Scott, Great Britain	1911–1912	Reached the South Pole a month after Amundsen; died on return journey

SOURCE: *World Book Encyclopedia 2000*

English explorer Robert Falcon Scott, shown here on his journey to the South Pole in 1912, died on this expedition.